

3

9

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period
2 December to 8 December
1945

ARMY
MEDICAL
MAR 18 1946
LIBRARY

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

Welfare Administration

A report was received from the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Koseisho) outlining in detail all subsidy payments made by it to various private health and welfare organizations and associations. Study is continuing with reference to reorganization of the Ministry.

Miscellaneous

1. Korean and Chinese Repatriation.

Field reports received in this section indicate definite improvement in facilities and care provided Korean and Chinese repatriates at Japanese government operated Reception Centers. Numbers being repatriated from Japan continue at a high rate although the number of Japanese returned from Korea has slackened.

2. Care of Foreign Nationals.

Communication to Sixth and Eighth Armies directed that action be taken to prevent Japanese discrimination in favor of German and other enemy nationals and to seize German hoarded supplies. It is the intent to use these for relief use should it become necessary.

Relief

The first reports of location, amount and kind of supplies to be set aside by Japanese Home Ministry for relief purposes was received.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Two typhus cases in military personnel investigated. Eighth Army Liaison

Office contacted and arrangements made for checks on control action taken by Japanese authorities and regarding action required to clean up unsanitary conditions in Tokyo railway stations.

The inmates of Asakusu-Hongaiji Temple, repsestly used as a refuge for indigents, were deloused in a cooperative project supervised by USA Typhus Commission personnel. Civilian dusters were furnished by Tokyo Municipal Health Department. The project was utilized for training this group in dusting techniques. Arrangements were made with the laboratory officer to collect data on laboratory situation in Japan.

Sanitary Engineering

1. Water Supplies.

Kyoto and Osaka systems were reported to be operating normally by Major Black, CE, Engineer Intelligence, OCE. Osaka water treatment plant was said to be the best he has seen in Japan. Lack of sanitary engineering personnel in Sixth Army area was noted; inspection and supervision of water and sewerage systems were reported by him to be inadequate.

Clarification of the responsibility of the Army for water supplies in refugee camps established by the Japanese was given to the Sixth Army. Japanese are responsible for water supplies in camps established by them; the Army is responsible for supervision of such supplies, and will act in operations capacity only if required to prevent outbreak or spread of disease.

Conference was held with Lt. Col. Hinman, CE, Water Supply Consultant, ASCOM-C, on proposed use of Sakai-Wadabori water supply in Tokyo for direct consumption by military personnel. Suggestions had been made by OCE, and transmitted for comments, that the central district of the city fed from this source is to be valved off from the other interconnecting sources of supply

and chlorine dosage will be increased for this district. Proposal was not considered favorably for the following principal reasons:

a. With 19 sources of supply interconnected at many different points in the distribution system, it is a very difficult task to make certain that one supply is completely isolated from all others, and even more difficult to assure that the valves remain closed.

b. According to U. S. practice, a closed gate valve is not considered satisfactory protection between a potable and non-potable supply; danger of contamination is especially great where pressure of the non-potable supply may frequently exceed that of the potable supply as would be the case here.

c. Many cross-connections exist between the city supply and private well supplies. A complete report on the Tokyo system with recommendations for its improvement is being prepared by Lt. Col. Hinman.

Chlorine production is continuing to increase, but salt stocks are running low at some chemical plants. Total production for November (First 25 days) was 152 metric tons with 69.7 metric tons allocated for water treatment, (Prewar normal monthly demand for water was 42 tons.) Estimated total production for December is 225 metric tons.

2. Environmental Sanitation.

Five railroad stations in the central part of Tokyo were inspected for general sanitation. Conditions in general were poor; some improvement was noted at Ueno. Eighth Army Military Government Detachment in Tokyo and the Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army, were contacted. Program for general house-cleaning and regular maintenance of all stations in the Tokyo-Yokohama area will be developed.

3. Nutrition.

Analysis was made and report submitted on the data obtained from the

nutrition survey conducted at the Ueno Vagrant House in the basement of the Asakusa Honganji Temple on the 28th and 29th of November 1945.

The survey showed a per capita food intake of 1,197 and 1,506 calories on the two days of the study. The average daily protein intake was 32.8 grams. Eighty-six percent of the inmates showed an average weight loss of 13 pounds below standard weights for age, sex and height. Thirteen subjects, or 10.4 percent of those examined showed edema.

Material for a press release was submitted through Captain Mitchell to General K. R. Dyke, Chief, C.I. and E. Section, on the nutritional outlook for the Japanese people during the coming winter. The purpose of this report was to allay fear and point out the much better relative position of Japan than the countries of western Europe, notably Germany. Cooperation, careful husbanding of her food supplies, and relentless efforts to effect adequate distribution of food were cited as the requisites to alleviate the present situation. It was pointed out that the many recent reports in the Japanese press on widespread starvation were considerably exaggerated and related only to vagrant indigent groups which did not reflect conditions existing in the population at large.

Three conferences were held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Bureau relative to plans and methods to be employed in the forthcoming nutrition survey of Tokyo. Excellent progress has been made. Final plans will be submitted to this office on 11 December and assurances were given that if approved the survey could be begun immediately.

4. Venereal Disease.

Dr. C. M. Carpenter, Scientific Consultant to The Surgeon General and head of the Chancroid Commission, visited the Section. Observations were made by

him in company with the venereal disease consultant, this section, on diagnostic and treatment practices in both Army and Japanese civilian hospitals. Skin tests for chancroid and lymphogranuloma venereum on a group of 57 joro showed 21 positive reactions to Ducrey antigen and 2 to Frei antigen.

Investigations were made with the legal advisor of business practices in connection with joro and geisha enterprises.

5. Laboratory.

Japanese B Enccephalitis. The Survey of published and unpublished material concerning Japanese B encephalitis studied in the laboratories of the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Tokyo was continued intensively. The assembled data will provide a basis for further studies by American investigators, particularly in relation to the epidemiological problems affecting our own personnel in Japan.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

During the period covered by this report Japanese civilian hospital strength reports received from 21 prefectures showed a total increase of 11,201 out-patients treated while the numbers of hospital patients was decreased by 589. Complete weekly Japanese civilian hospital strength reports for periods indicated are shown in the following table.

<u>Period</u>	<u>Number of Hospitals</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Number of Patients</u>		<u>Total</u>
			<u>In-Patients</u>	<u>Out-Patients</u>	
12 Oct	2,504	126,140	77,464	222,054	303,469
19 Oct	2,540	122,532	74,897	242,522	312,461
26 Oct	2,598	131,747	77,091	217,500	320,579
2 Nov	2,595	133,448	75,959	237,839	317,744

It is to be noted that while hospitalization statistics do not reflect

the presence of any specific disease, it does indicate; a) the general overall disease rate of a nation, b) the adequacy of physicians as reflected in the demand for medical care and c) the adequacy of available hospital beds as shown by this demand.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

1. Copy of questions given in practical examination to 19 midwives in Tokyo-To, 26 November 1945, was received from the Japanese, the examination being in two parts giving 5 points for questions on the model and 5 points for examination of pregnant mother, a clinic patient. The questions pertaining to the model were as follows:

"Five minutes to make internal examination to determine: condition of the baby, stage of delivery, position of baby, length of the cord, length of the baby, length of the baby's head."

Among other questions asked an important one is to name the instruments on the table.

2. Applicants names, ages, prefectures and schools attended received.

3. Public Health Nurses Association. A list of the delegates names and prefectures were given with program. On December 4th an all-day meeting was held in Tokyo, To by the Public Health Nurses. Discussion of dues magazines, constitution and by-laws was held and a letter was composed and sent to the Ministry of Health asking permission to carry on the association without the interference of non-nursing personnel.

4. A report from Nakano-ku Sanatorium for Tuberculosis. Copy of training school curriculum, regulations and routine of nurses and salary paid to nurses.

5. Report of names, addresses, ages and schools of nurses taking Public Health Nurses examination in Tokyo, To.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The following inspections were conducted during the month:

1. The Tokyo Milk and Milk Products Control Company (formerly Morinaga Milk Company.

This establishment is housed in an excellent brick and tile building with separate rooms for the various operations. Ventilation, drainage and refrigeration are satisfactory. Seven hundred gallons of milk, received from 13 farms, is pasteurized and bottled daily. Equipment is modern in design but badly in need of repair. Steam and chlorine are used for sterilization. The sanitation of the institution was fair. Butterfat, bacteriological, acidity, specific gravity and temperature tests, dairy farm inspection, tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion eradication, are control measures in effect. Measured by United States standards, Grade C milk is being supplies by this plant. Under Japanese standards it is Grade A, or ordinary milk.

2. The Kitasato Institute of Infectious Diseases; Dr. Katuya Kasai, Director of Veterinary Affairs.

This is a private institution which conducted a large private business in sera, vaccines, biologicals, drugs and chemicals, both human and animal, in prewar days. Affairs at the present time are practically at a standstill and the plant presents a dilapidated appearance. A research staff has rendered excellent service in the past. Plans call for rehabilitation of the establishment and reestablishment of the business as soon as funds can be obtained.

Personnel

The following Veterinary Corps officers assigned to General Headquarters, American Forces in the Pacific (Advance), Military Government Section, have been transferred as follows:

1. To Korea.

Major William H. Dieterich, VC, 0390321

Major Russell M. Madison, VC, 024371

Captain George O. Halpin, VC, 17155249

1st. Lt. Walter D. Carroll, VC, 01765792

1st Lt. August T. Zancanella, VC, 0929635

2. To Eighth Army Headquarters.

Major Edwin G. Sunderville, VC, 023335

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Dental equipment units are in production at the rate of 20 per month. The conversion of an additional factory is expected soon so that within three months the rate should be raised to 70 units per month. It is estimated that it will take 4-5 years to reequip the profession.

The recommendation that gold, platinum and silver be released for dental purposes is still being delayed by the Reparations Commission. This causes an undue hardship for both patient and practitioner.

SECTION VII

MEDICAL SUPPLY

A brief survey covering manufacture of X-ray film indicates that three plants are now producing film. The plants were damaged only slightly but production is low due to lack of fuel and chemicals.

An average of 30,000 dozen 10" x 12" film was produced monthly from 1940

to 1944 of which from 50 to 70 percent were used by the military forces. Present production is 5,000 dozen monthly.

A request has been submitted for an estimate of the amount of materials required to increase production to 15,000 dozen films monthly and efforts will be made to provide the necessary raw materials and fuel. Close supervision is being exercised over distribution procedures to insure that production is utilized properly.

Personnel of the medical supply sub-section visited the Yokosuka Naval Base and the Tachikawa Air Strip during the week in connection with the removal of Japanese medical supplies from those installations. The Home Ministry has made arrangements for transfer of the supplies to local prefectural warehouses and work is now in progress at both locations.

Conference was held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Medicine Control Company reference distribution of military stocks and newly manufactured supplies. A visit was made to the Medicine Control Company on the same subject.

Narcotics

A translation of Japanese narcotic laws and regulation including penal regulations was furnished this section along with an official estimate of Japan's yearly narcotic requirements for legitimate medical purposes.

The planned import of opium into Japan in the year 1944 was more than sixty-two tons whereas the actual import was only 9 tons according to figures furnished.

Personnel

Major Alfred R. Cannon, MAC, was assigned during the week and Major Charles L. Lecker joined for temporary duty.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX

MISCELLANEOUS

The following directives to the Imperial Japanese Government originated in this Section and have been published since the first issue of the Weekly Bulletin:

a. Disposition of Heroin in Japan, AG 441.1 (2 Nov 45)PH.

Forbids the possession or traffic in heroin. Directs the Japanese Government to confiscate all heroin, deliver it to occupation forces and report such actions taken.

b. Use of Japanese Red Cross Hospitals by Allied Forces, AG 632 (19 Nov 45)PH.

A statement of policy that Red Cross Hospitals cannot per se be considered exempt from use by occupation forces and specifically rejects the petition to deny the Osaka Red Cross Hospital from such use.

c. Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever in Japan, AG 710 (21 Nov 45)PH.

Designates the Japanese Government's Public Health Agencies as responsible for control and prevention of typhus fever in Japan under the supervision of the occupation forces. That U. S. military forces will furnish typhus control supplies that are necessary.

d. Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution, AG 400 (26 Nov 45)PH.

Rescinds directive of the same subject dated 22 November 1945 and directs that the Japanese Government will submit an inventory of relief stocks available and submit a plan for approval of their distribution.

e. Distribution and Use of Medical, Dental and Veterinary Supplies Issued by the Occupation Forces to Civilian Agencies, AG 440 (27 Nov 45)PH.

In the event it ever becomes necessary to issue supplies from occupation force stocks, the Japanese Government will be responsible for their distribution under the supervision of the Chief Health Officer of the area.

f. Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever in Japan, AG 710 (29 Nov 45)PH.

Supplemental instructions to memorandum of the same subject dated 21 November 1945 and directs the spraying with DDT of railroad cars and other public conveyances assigned for the use of occupational forces.

g. Violation of Directive Prohibiting Manufacture of Narcotics, AG 441.1 (7 Dec 45)PH.

An incidence of violation of narcotics directive of 12 October 1945 was discovered. This memorandum directs the Japanese Government to report the facts concerning the violation and the action taken.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.